

# THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 22

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1938

No.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

### FOR SALE

MASSEY HARRIS BINDER  
Apply W. W. Isbister, Chinook

### "MALE HELP WANTED"

#### APPLICATIONS WANTED

We have fine localities open around Hanna, Youngstown, Pollockville, Coronation, Monitor, Oyen and Big Valley. Applicants must be neat, reliable and hard workers and have car or suitable travel outfit. An opportunity to get established in your own business. For particulars regarding other localities apply to

THE J. R. WATKINS Co.  
Dept. RS6, Winnipeg, Man.

## TWO CARS COLLIDED

What might have proved to be a very serious accident happened when Mrs. Lyster and step daughter, while driving to Youngstown, collided with another car. Mrs. Lyster received some bad bruises but Miss Lyster who was driving the truck, escaped without any injuries.

The front part of the truck was badly smashed. There was some insurance.

## RAIL BARGAIN FARES

\$4.65

RETURN

### CHINOOK TO CALGARY

Low Fares also from stations

between

SIBBOLD and NORFOLK;

BY MOOR and DOWLING.

Good Going:

SEPTEMBER 9th and 10th.

Returning

Leave Calgary up to and including

SEPTEMBER 13th.

Good in coaches only. No baggage

checked. Children five years and

under twelve, half fare.

Full particulars from any local agent

CANADIAN

NATIONAL W38-517

## LOCAL NEWS

Mr. W. H. Girven and Mr. N. Routley of Peterborough, Ont. arrived by car in Chinook Monday of last week to visit Mr. Girven's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Isbister. They left for Vancouver Friday and will return via of the Southern States, to Peterborough.

The Chinook Consolidated School opened on Thursday, September 31st, with all the teachers present.

Mr. Charyk, of Lethbridge, who accepted the position as principal of the Chinook Consolidated School, arrived here Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrell and family, who have been visiting with relatives for the past week in Oyen, returned Wednesday. The former will resume his duties as teacher at the school.

Miss M. Byler, of Oyen, arrived here Wednesday and will be the primary teacher.

Mr. R. A. McLaren, of Oyen, was in Chinook on Monday.

Mr. Paul Seeger who was in the Hanna hospital, returned last week.

Mrs. McFall (Mabel Gilbertson) of Hanna, who visited with her parents here, returned home last week.

Miss H. Faulkner, daughter Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner of Big Stone, has been appointed teacher for the Peyton school, which was re-opened Thursday, Sept. 1st.

Mrs. C. Bell, of the Hanna district, arrived here Wednesday and will be the teacher at the Langford school.

Mrs. Bjork, of Atlee was Chinook visitor on Thursday.

Miss Crow of Calgary, arrived Wednesday to resume her duties as teacher at the Cando School.

Miss Chrissie Coutts and brother Gordon, moved to town this week to attend school.

A number of the high school pupils who will attend, will not start until the harvest work is completed.

Mr. N. D. Stewart and daughter, Grace motored to Lacombe this week.

Miss Margaret Maurer of Clemens district, came to town this week where she will attend high school.

## School Supplies

Scribblers, Pencils, Pens, Frasers  
Rulers, and Drawing Pads,

Apples, Oranges, Lemons and  
Bananas.

Let us supply your preserving fruit

Forks, Handles. Greases and  
and Sweat pads on hand.

## BANNER HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

### Chinook Family Moved To Blackie

We regret to announce the removal of another highly respected family from our midst namely: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shier and family, who were among the early settlers of this district.

Mr. Shier located a farm in the Blackie district last year, returning to Chinook for the winter months. The family moved to Blackie recently. We wish for them success in their new home.

### Lose Forty Horses In Single District

Castor (Special) — The sickness among horses that broke out in this district a few weeks ago has taken a heavy toll. More than forty horses have died within a radius of twenty miles from this point. Fletcher Bros, who farm southeast of town, are the heaviest losers. In a bunch of about forty they lost four and two sick.

More than 1,000 doses of chick vaccine, which the municipal district procured from the provincial government, have been administered.



## Your Big Opportunity to SAVE MONEY

ON YOUR FAVORITE PUBLICATIONS

As a special service to our Subscriber Families we have obtained authority, FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY, to offer Canada's two largest weekly newspapers in combination with our local paper, at a REMARKABLY LOW COST.

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Family Herald &  
Weekly Star - 1 Year

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PAPERS  
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PAPERS  
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If so desired National Home Monthly or Canadian Magazine may be substituted for Free Press Prairie Farmer in Offer No. 2

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Save Money

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Shoe & Harness Repairs  
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See the New Spring Wall-  
paper Samples.

W. J. Gallagher

1st Door North of Hotel

## A Visit Of Significance

While the distinguished visitor had little to say publicly as to the purpose of his visit and nothing of what the outcome might portend, the surprise visit of Marshall Sir Edward Ellington of London, England, an emissary of the Royal Air Force, to the Turner Valley oil field in Alberta recently may have results of far-reaching importance, not only to the producers of crude oil themselves but to the entire Western country.

If representations made to Sir Edward by Turner Valley producers of crude oil come to fruition, the time is perhaps not far distant when highly refined gasoline suitable for the exacting purposes of aviation may be shipped to Great Britain or elsewhere for storage in considerable quantities, with the Royal Air Force as consumer and consignee. This, at any rate, is the hope of producers who are of the opinion that Alberta crude, when properly processed, is eminently suitable for such a purpose because of its high octane content, an opinion which was endorsed by Sir Edward himself.

If the claims of the producers as to suitability of the product can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the British authorities it is quite within the realm of possibility that a new market for what is now a surplus commodity will be opened up as a result of Sir Edward Ellington's visit and investigations.

### Not So Very Surprising

Although Sir Edward's visit was a surprise to the extent that presumably no one in the prairie provinces had any advance intimation of it, it is not after all very surprising that the British authorities should by this time be taking some cognizance of, and interest in, the output and potentialities of the Turner Valley oil field.

As a producer of crude of high quality with great potential capacity, the Turner Valley field is no longer in the experimental stage. Sufficient of its output has been marketed and sufficient tests have been made to demonstrate beyond any doubt that it is a reservoir of great extent and great capacity; indeed claims have been made without contradiction that it is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the British Empire.

Under these circumstances and with the consumption of gasoline by the Royal Air Force growing by leaps and bounds as Britain strengthens her aerial arm of defence against aggression from outside with the greatest possible speed, it should not occasion any great surprise if those in charge of the Empire's defence should include a field of this magnitude in their survey of all available supplies of a commodity for which there is an increasing demand in times of peace and of which ample and safe supplies in the event of war, would be of vital necessity.

### Would Solve Problems

It is certain that if contracts could be entered into with the British government, or some concern acting on behalf of the British government, for the supply of substantial quantities of either the crude oil or the refined product from the Turner Valley field, it will go some way towards solving the producers' very real problem of finding sufficient markets to absorb the rapid increase in available surplus of Alberta petroleum.

The prospect, at least, opens up a wide vista of speculation. There is the possibility, for instance, that the British government might regard the Alberta oil pool of sufficient potential, if not immediate, value, to be willing to subsidize the construction of a pipeline to the head of the Great Lakes or to Churchill on the Hudson's Bay, to ensure the availability of a supply source in the event of other sources being shut off.

Either project would be of great value to Great Britain in an emergency and the former particularly would be an additional asset to the producers in marketing their surplus oil for commercial use in Eastern Canada. A subsidized pipeline to the head of the Great Lakes would undoubtedly enable Alberta oil to compete on an economic basis with Mid-Continent oil in the eastern markets.

Then, too, the great strides being made in development of aviation in Canada, both military and commercial, betokens a permanently widening market for Alberta crude in the west with the prospect of an increasing market in the east, if the cost of transportation can be reduced to an economic level. A subsidized pipeline might meet this requirement if the railways are unwilling or unable to grant further concessions in carrying charges.

### Should Be Pressed Home

Certainly these prospects and possibilities are worthy of serious investigation and it is to be presumed that the producers themselves will not let an opportunity slip to press their claims for consideration with the greatest possible vigor.

Any outlet which will enable Alberta oil producers to market their product to full capacity of the wells should be of material benefit, not only to the oil industry itself but to all other industries with which it may be linked, not excluding agriculture. It should have the effect of cheapening the product to the consumer in the prairie provinces, and the associated industries which a flourishing oil industry might be expected to foster should afford an expanding outlet for agricultural products.

### No Use For Revolvers

Law-Abiding Canadian Citizens Do Not Carry Them

The average law-abiding citizen of Canada would no more carry a revolver in his hip pocket than a stick of dynamite. It simply does not occur to him that when he goes touring he should carry such a weapon in the pocket of his car. For too many revolvers are privately owned, but great numbers of them are war souvenirs, probably not discharged in many years. The situation in the United States is quite different. Any proposal there for real control of revolvers and pistols arouses resentment and strong opposition. In most States it is lawful for men to carry revolvers, and a common practice—Ottawa Journal.

### Heating Power Of Sun

The sun exerts tremendous heating power on the earth. One acre of the earth's surface receives heat equivalent in power to 250 tons of the best anthracite coal in a three-month period. No less than seven tons of sunlight fall on the earth every hour at a speed of 186,000 miles per second.

A new British process to keep wool from shrinking is gaining wide interest among textile manufacturers in England.

**THE FAMOUS RUBBING LINIMENT**

Rub on—pain gone. Get the new large size—Also available in smaller, regular size.

**MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT**

## "HOOK UP WITH OGDEN'S"



Get a line on this mild, mellow cigarette tobacco and you'll land a lot of extra satisfaction in rolling your own. No need to fish around for a better fine cut than Ogden's—this is none. Ogden's rolls them richer, cooler and smoother every time—especially when you use the pick of the papers—"Chanteclair" or "Vogue".



### Both From Same Ship

Lutine Bell Struck Twice When Bar Of Gold Recovered

At eighteen minutes past ten on a recent Friday morning, states the London Times, the "Lutine Bell" at Lloyd's was struck twice; and in the sudden silence the Caller announced that a bar of gold had been recovered from the Lutine.

Bell and bar both came from the same ship. That, it is true, is only a coincidence; but it adds to the thrill of a moment which even pursists in language might be induced to call dramatic. The bell was recovered in 1859; and for now nearly 80 years it has hung in the centre of the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's where it is struck to call silence for important news, once for bad news and twice for good.

The bar was recovered on Friday. But the bell had been at the bottom of the sea for 60 years when it was recovered, and the bar had been at the bottom of the sea for one hundred and thirty-nine years before the bell was struck to announce its recovery.

### THEY ALL ADVERTISE By Ellis Hayes

A hen is not supposed to have Much common sense or tact. Yet every time she lays an egg She cackles forth the fact. A rooster hasn't got a lot Of intellect to show, But on the least provocation He utters good sense to boot. The mule, the most despised of beasts, Has a persistent way Of letting folks know he's around By his insistent bray. His little bees they buzz, Bulls bellow and cows moo, The watchdogs bark, the ganders quack, And doves and pigeons coo. The peacock spreads his tail and squawks, Pigs snort, and robins sing, And even serpents know enough To hiss before they sting. But man, the greatest masterpiece That nature could devise, Will often stop and hesitate BEFORE HE'LL ADVERTISE.

### Meat Cost Plenty

Wealthy Man Flew 600 Miles To Get What He Wanted

Walker P. Inman, wealthy sportsman, flew to Miami, Fla., in his private plane from his plantation at Georgetown, S.C., recently, just to buy some steaks and lamb chops—a 600-mile journey that cost \$83.04 for gasoline alone.

He explained to curious airport attendants who saw him and his Negro cook leading a collection of sirloins, prime ribs, and 40 pounds of lamb chops into the ship, that he had sampled the meat from his favorite butcher at Miami when he was in port on his yacht recently, and decided he had to have some more. The bill came to \$125.

"I couldn't buy them any place else," he said, and headed back to Georgetown after a two-hour visit.

### Was Honest Anyway

One hot July day in 1932, a man was fined \$10 for being drunk in Woodstock, Ont., but could not pay the full fine. He could only manage \$8.95. So the police chief paid the missing nickel, just to keep the books straight. A short time ago the man returned, and solemnly handed the chief the five-cent deficit.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, India, has an annual income of \$10,000,000 from his personal estate. 2270

## Growing In Importance

Turkey Now Centre Of Imposing Ring Of Alliances

Turkey has become a vital factor in Europe's negotiations for preserving peace and preparations for possible war.

"The Sick Man of Europe"—as the old Ottoman Empire was known—is the centre of an imposing ring of alliances and, spending 80 per cent. of income on rearmament, is sick no more.

Turkey has defensive alliances and non-aggression pacts extending from Mid-Asia to Mid-Europe, many arranged by Kemal Ataturk, dictator-president for 15 years.

With Turkey as leader, the little but well-armed states of the Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey—and Bulgaria, which again is on friendly terms with it, can put 10,000,000 soldiers in the field.

For many years Turkey has had a friendship alliance with Soviet Russia and she is a signatory of the Sanadhat (Atlantic) pact with Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

Of increasing importance are her increasingly cordial relations with Great Britain and France, the powerful democracies of western Europe, in contrast with her pre-war ties with Imperial Germany.

Britain recently granted Turkey £16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) in a loan and credits, of which £6,000,000 (\$30,000,000) probably will be used for munitions and warships.

Concessions from France in the sale of the Sanjak (state) of Alexandretta question helped bring Turkey into line with the democracies to oppose the activity of the Rome-Berlin axis in the Balkans.

Some of the British credits, Turkey expects to use to buy heavy battery guns for both banks of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, which she is re-fortifying rapidly in order to make those vital passages between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean invulnerable.

## Many Kinds Of Bread

Traveler Found 100 Varieties In Thirty Countries Visited

Romance in the story of bread was found by A. C. Williams, Toronto globe-trotter, who in the world tour that he returned recently found in the 30 countries visited some 100 varieties of bread. He unearthed many strange methods of preparing and baking it. Mr. Williams was sent by the Long Foundation of Food Research, under the sponsorship of the Museum of Science and Industry Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

Egyptian women travelling with their caravans are able to bake bread on the backs of their camels, he explained. Three women take part in the process. The first one has a small mill on the back of a camel and grinds the grain into flour. She passes this on to the second woman who works it into dough, while the third woman has a brazier of coals and bakes the flat loaves for these desert travellers.

Egyptian women also bake bread by leaving dough on a roof under the sun for four days, he continued. He told of herdsmen on the Hortabagy Plains, Hungary, who exist on bread for periods of ten days while herding. At the end of this ten-day period their wives bake fresh loaves, and carry them to their husbands.

Bread is a symbol in some countries and at a wedding in Czechoslovakia which he attended the bride walked through the streets with a basket of bread, which she distributed to people on the street. This gesture was symbolic of the hope that the bride would never want for bread.

The Duke of Devonshire was once asked by a rather ostentatious contemporary why he invariably travelled third class, considering he was reputed to be such a rich man, as well as of the so-called "cream" of British nobility. "Simply because there happens to be no fourth," was the swift reply.

### Question Answered

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A new record was set up through the Royal visit to France. Paris telephonists connected the Queen with London in 16 seconds one day. Her Majesty telephoned every morning to the Princesses before official ceremonies began and there was every effort to put the call through swiftly.

Pittsburgh gasoline service station has taken on some girl attendants. The proprietor says the idea will spread, but that depends on the number of smiles to the gallon.

Mussolini has ordered all government contracts on employees to wear uniforms henceforth in working hours.

## Midget Sun Is Powerful

Electric Light So Hot It Has To Be Water-Cooled

A brilliant new electric light, in which a midget sun, one-fifth as bright as the real sun, shines through a miniature Niagara Falls, has been announced.

The light itself is no bigger than a pin-head but it is so hot it would destroy itself were it not constantly cooled by a waterfall which pours three quarts of water over it every minute.

The "sun" and the "Niagara" together are small enough to be housed in a glass tube the size of a shotgun cartridge.

The lamp, developed in the General Electric Company laboratories at Neia Park, Cleveland, produces 1,000 watts from a mercury arc. It consists of two glass tubes, one within the other. The small tube is of quartz. Within it is the midget sun—a globe of mercury and a trace of argon gas. Between this quartz tube, about as big as a cigarette, and the other glass case flows the waterfall.

Although the water absorbs 90 per cent. of the heat generated, it allows virtually all the ultra-violet rays of the light to pass through. This gives the new lamp promising therapeutic possibilities.

Even greater value for the lamp was seen in photo-engraving processes, because, General Electric engineers said, the mercury arc "can neither wander nor wobble." This steadiness makes possible engravings with "an almost perfect screen, each dot of which when viewed under the microscope, appears astonishingly clear cut."

## SELECTED RECIPES

### MUFFINS

1½ cups pastry flour  
½ cup St. Lawrence or Durham Corn Starch  
3½ teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
3 tablespoons sugar  
1 cup milk  
1 egg  
3 tablespoons melted butter  
Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk to beaten egg. Make a well in the flour and pour in liquids. Combine and add melted butter. Beat lightly. Pour into well buttered muffin tins. Bake at about 350 to 400 degrees F. approximately 20 minutes. For variety add ½ cup chopped banana, or ½ cup grated dry cheese, or ½ cup raisins or dates, with a little spice if liked, or blueberries.

### RAISIN DE LUXE PIE

2½ cups milk  
¾ cup brown sugar  
4 tablespoons St. Lawrence or Durham Corn Starch  
2 eggs  
1 tablespoon butter  
1 cup seedless raisins  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
Scald 2 cups milk in double boiler. Mix sugar with corn starch, moisten with ½ cup milk, add egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Pour into hot milk. Stir constantly until thick and smooth. Add raisins, butter, and beat well. Remove from fire, add vanilla and pour into a baked pastry shell. Spread with meringue and bake in oven in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.).

### Alaska Uses Frozen Bread

Practical use of frozen bread is reported from Fairbanks, Alaska. Freshly-baked bread is quick-frozen at 20 degrees F., and is then shipped by train or aeroplane to retail distributors who store it in quick-freeze condition until the consumer requires it to be defrosted.

Anxiety was caused in Kenya by the delay in arrival of the rainy season. Known as the "long rains," the wet season usually lasts from April to June, but it did not begin until the end of May, when rain fell throughout the land.

Jellyfish contain between 90 and 98 per cent. water.

Once you sweeten your morning cereal with BEE HIVE Syrup you'll know how good cereal can taste.

TRY IT TOMORROW

## Britain Has Long Pursé

In Building Armaments She Could Outstrip Any Rival

Great Britain has to-day reason to be thankful that many years ago she pulled herself out of the depression and set her economic house in order, for that achievement gives her assurance that she can outstrip all her rivals in the armaments race. In the House of Commons recently, Sir John Simon gave some figures to show what expenditure on armaments meant. The destroyer of to-day is nearly twice as big and costs four times as much as that of 1912. The cruiser also costs four times as much. The pre-war battleship of 25,000 tons cost £2,350,000, the modern 35,000-ton cruiser cost the staggering sum of £8,000,000. Aeroplanes also are far more expensive than the best machines used in the last war. The increase in cost is due not only to size but to science, as all fighting weapons are more complicated and every additional complication adds a few pennies to the cost.

It needs a long purse to stand such a drain, and Britain has the longest purse in Europe. When the figures of German air expansion are guessed, and the estimate appears terrifying, it is to be remembered that such a prodigious pace cannot be kept up indefinitely and that, given a period of peace, the country with the largest resources is the country that will win the race. A few months ago there was a near scare at the report that Japan was building 45,000-ton battleships, but fear on this head seems to have disappeared since Britain and the United States assumed the right to compete in this class if they wished. There could only be one end to such a competition, for the cost of a 45,000-ton sea baby would be much more than £8,000,000 and Japan is not able to afford herself many such luxuries at such a price.—Toronto Telegram.

## Exhibits From Canada

Attracted Much Attention At Agricultural Show In Wales

Canadian fox furs, a wide range of Canadian agricultural machinery, Canadian wire fencing, tree-stump pullers, cattle feed grinders, and Canadian barn equipment attracted much attention at the recent annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cardiff, Wales. Agriculturists from Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa attended the exhibition.

The Statue of Liberty cost \$700,000. It is being repaired at a cost of \$1,700,000. That's what makes antiques valuable.

OVERHEARD AT THE BRIDGE PARTY....

I WRAP ALL MY LEFT-OVERS IN PARA-SANI... IT KEEPS THEM SO FRESH... I NEVER WASTE A THING!

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## POOR MAN'S GOLD

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CHAPTER III.—Continued

They were nearing the more populous regions of the camp. Hammond turned to her.

"Let's be frank. You want me to get you past Sergeant Terry. Is that it?"

"That was in my mind."

"In other words, take that extra dog team of mine, and the supplies I had intended to leave behind, and say they're your own?"

"It was just a desperate idea. To ask you to let me pretend to the sergeant that these things were mine, drive them through and then turn them back to you."

"After that?" asked Hammond.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I spent almost my whole life in the North—until a short time ago. If the world has to come to an end—Sue halted, as though she had said too much. Hammond was silent. They reached a fork of the icy trail; one led to Hammond's tent. "Good night," she said.

A sudden wave of impulsiveness struck through Hammond. His mitted hand touched her shoulder.

"You've given me an idea," he announced. "Get up early to-morrow. I'll have the dogs and that sled full of stuff at the restaurant a little before daylight."

He hurried on, with her gasp of gratitude faintly following him. The next morning, in the dull gray of a snow-clouded dawn, Hammond walked to the all-but-dismantled camp with Sergeant Terry. Toboggans were packed; already team after team of dogs squatted in their harness, were spotted about the lake, the upper reaches of which led to the valley of the Caribou. There was shouting and hurried preparations.

"I see that girl's supplies came in all right last night," the sergeant said.

"Oh, yes," Hammond's voice was casual.

"Nice hitch of dogs she's got." The sergeant grinned broadly. "Well, I guess if I owned a river bed full of gold, I'd be doing the same fool things myself." Dismissing the subject, he shouted, "Hey, Annie, all set?"

More and more men—and women—with pack sacks, more dog teams, more sleds and toboggans assembled on the lake, until the foreground was black with humans. Hammond involuntarily looked about for Jeanne Towers. She was there, and the man saw from the way she handled her dogs that she had told him no falsehood.

At last the sergeant raised his gun. The barking reverberation of the long-barreled revolver broke crisply against the sharp morning. A cheer came from a prospector's throat, to be taken up by other men and punctuated by the high cries of women. A trapper remembered that he too had a gun, and fired it into the air. Immediately a dozen others joined him; the cries and shouts and booming of firearms rose to a thundering peak. Then as quickly came dead silence as if these people had remembered the gaunt, cruel journey before them. Hammond's voice sounded crisply.

"All right, starting out! Slip into the trail and start mushing. Don't try to rush—you'll be a long time getting there."

A driver yelled to his dogs. One by one, others followed. What had been an indiscriminate mass of cheer-

ing humans became a long, black, crawling line. It twisted across the lake, writhed into the valley of the Caribou which lay beyond and crawled laboriously toward the first rise of nearly two hundred miles of mountains, of plateaus and valleys and lakes and icy streams, along the great white trail to a new bonanza.

Two weeks later, they were still at it, moving more slowly now along an agonizing journey, broken often by slides of loosened snow in the narrow valleys, where hills rose precipitately, or where the willows, thick and tangled, blocked progress until a trail could be cut through. Everyone was tired—especially Hammond. Twice a day, he must make the line of march from one end to the other. It was hard going to-day; a chinook had been blowing.

"Here, take this stick," he called, as he passed Jeanne Towers. "Use it to keep your snowshoes clear."

"Thanks, I've got one—the toboggan. I've just been watching for a stopping place, to change moccasins and have a general clean-up."



At Last the Sergeant Raised His Gun.

Hammond fell in beside her. For a moment, there was little sound save the quick breathing of dogs, the side of toboggans and the cluff of snowshoes, punctuated by quick tapping noises as mushers hit their webs on the rising step with light clubs, to free them from chinook-sticky snow. The shouting and excited conversation long ago had passed. This was grueling effort.

"Like the North?" he asked.

"Something like a tomboy's happiness when in her brown eyes."

"Oh, I do. It's so clean."

Jack went, wondering about the remark. After a long time, he began thinking of some of the city booming houses in which he had spent out-of-luck days; grimy windows, carpets gritty with dirt, soot on one's face, a black taste to the air.

"Better not wait too long to make camp," he shouted to one of the old-timers. "We'll get out early to-morrow on the crust."

But late that night, when the rest of the camp was snoring, Hammond saw that there was to be no crust on the morning's snow. The chinook had continued, veering slightly toward morning. Dawn was gray, lowering, cheerless. Then the wind shifted. A bit came into the air.

"Yah, we'll have snow," it was Olson, the man with the heaved-out face whom Hammond had met in Prince Rupert. He paused a moment as the long line began to move.

"Yah, we'll have plenty of snow."

Hammond nodded and went onward. He would have a job to do. It was hard enough keeping this line moving in the sunshine. Morning became early afternoon. The sky grew heavier, more ominous.

"No loafing!" he shouted, as the trek started anew, following the noontime halt. "And no hanging back."

A stoop-shouldered man turned his head; skin raw, from pelting ice

particles, eyes like balls of blood from snow burn.

"How'll we ever keep in line and change wet moccasins?" he queried. "Keep 'em on, I suppose, and get frostbite?"

"We'll make stops for that." The first slash of snow had begun to drive down out of the high reaches of the mountains. "Keep moving—and stay together."

The flakes had become thicker now; like a sticky white shield. All in an instant, the mountains began to fade.

"Stay together!" he shouted, as he worked back along the line. "Stay together!"

They had come out of a valley to a wide lake and were now well upon it. On his lumpy snowshoes, Jack made the end of the line, shouting his caution, and bearing it echoed by the more experienced men of this long serpentine of dog seekers. The sound of clucking as sticks rapped against snow-gummed webs was general now. The world had become a fog of white. Once again Hammond started forward, hurrying at the blurred sight of a laggard beside the trail. With some surprise, he saw it was Jeanne Towers.

"What's wrong?" he queried brusquely.

"My lead dog broke his trace. I think I've got it fixed."

"Looks all right," he decided.

"We're going to camp as soon as we strike the end of this lake."

"And then how far?" asked Jeanne. Hammond had heard that query a hundred times in the last few days.

"Oh, we're well over the worst of it. We'll have a tough time for awhile after we get out of this lake country—have to hit for the plateau—the winds are pretty bad there. Then we'll drop down to the Lilken river—going should be fairly easy after that."

"How far?" the girl asked again.

"Sixty miles. A man could make it in two days with a fresh team."

Hammond went on toward the head of the line.

"When do we get to the end of this lake?" shouted the lead musher. A note of panic was in his voice. Hammond turned swiftly, glancing down the line.

"Olson!" he shouted. "Take the lead here and hold it. When you hit the shore line, go into camp!"

"Ay!" came the answer. Olson, with his elongated webs, strode out of line, rounded those in front of him, then began to plod again. Hammond once more moved swiftly toward the rear, only to return more quickly. At last he reached the side of the leader and strode beside him, staring back into the snow.

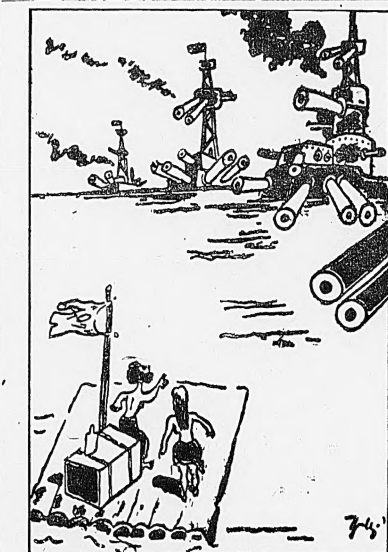
"Somebody's missing," he told Olson. "Try to find 'em. If I'm not back by morning, hold camp and start out a gang to look for me."

(To Be Continued)

#### Not Often Seen

The holy crown of Hungary was exposed to public view for the first time in 20 years in Budapest in honor of services held to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the death of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary. The crown was put on view in the white marble hall of the royal palace in Buda, on the right bank of the Danube.

A source of poultry food is derived from the flesh of sharks.



Shipwrecked Sailor: "Thank Heaven! Civilization again at last!"

#### Some Curious Clocks

Town in Morocco Has Quickest One In The World

In the Swiss stand at the Paris Exhibition last year one of the most interesting features was the world's smallest watch, the size of a small Canadian cent. Switzerland has always been famous for its watches and clocks; the latest device from that country is a clock that has no face. It has an automatic photographic arrangement inside, and when you press a button the clock calls out "Twenty past two," or whatever the time happens to be.

Just beyond the borders of Switzerland, in Munich, a doctor has invented a sick-room clock. Here the patient presses a button, and a magnified shadow of the face of the clock is thrown on the ceiling, so that he doesn't have to crane his neck to see the time.

An even stranger clock is to be found in a remote little American town. It consists of nothing but a face, hands, and a single lever. This lever is connected to a gyroscope which spouts a column of hot water out of the earth every 38 seconds, each spout moving the hands forward just that amount. As the spouting never varies by a fraction of a second the clock is always accurate.

But it is to Fez, a town in Morocco, that the honor must go of having the world's queerest "clock." One of the houses has, jutting out about a foot from the wall, the butt-ends of 12 beams. Precisely at each hour, an attendant comes out and places a flower-pot on the end of one of the rafters. At twelve o'clock all the pots are cleared away and the process is begun over again!

#### New Wing Formation

Will Give British Plane Increased Efficiency In Air

A high-speed flying wing capable of carrying a load more than 10 per cent heavier than orthodox commercial planes is being constructed at Whitney, England.

It is designed for a loaded weight of 38,000 pounds. With three engines of 1,000 horse power each it will have a top speed of 300 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 255 miles an hour at 10,000 feet, and will carry a commercial load of 19,500 pounds. This represents 81.6 per cent of the loaded weight compared with 40 per cent, usually obtained in the orthodox type of plane.

It will have a range of 2,760 miles carrying 20 passengers, their luggage and a crew of six.

The idea includes arrangement of the lifting surfaces on a rectilinear plan and giving sufficient depth to the wide wings to enable them to serve as passenger cabins.

The wing formation, which affords lifts at the take-off and also provides accommodation for passengers, is a new one. It has been shown in experiments not only to be virtually non-stalling, but also to give the maximum lift at and beyond the angle of incidence required for landing. Specially shaped wing-tips are said to give a similarly delayed stall in lateral control.

Around the coast of Britain there are about 290 life-saving stations and 4,000 volunteers and members of life-saving brigades, in addition to the regular lifeboat service.

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#### Old Mother Earth

Brightest Painted Lady In Solar System State Astronomers

Old mother earth, viewed with the astronomical looking-glass of the moon, is the brightest painted lady in the solar system.

The moon-mirror studies were described at Flagstaff, Arizona, by Dr. W. M. Sipher, director of the Lowell Observatory. During a total eclipse of the moon, the earth's shadow falls to hide the moon completely. Deep red rays from the corona-like sunlit ring of the earth's air keep the moon just barely visible.

The astronomers, examining these rays as the moon returns them back to earth, find that they come from sunlight shining through the lens-like earth's atmosphere.

The earth, then during eclipse, wears a splendid halo in the form of a rainbow tinted around her face like a poke bonnet. The rainbow is produced by the atmosphere around her rim, which refracts—bends the rays—and selectively absorbs, thus greatly accentuating the reddish tones.

When her face is in sunlight the earth becomes one of the albinos among the planets. She reflects more light than most of them. The astronomical term for this reflection is albedo.

#### Factory Being Enlarged

Fire-proof Addition To Shredded Wheat Plant Under Construction

A fireproof addition to the plant of Canadian Shredded Wheat Company Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont., is at present under construction. When completed the total floor area of the plant will be increased by more than 50 per cent. The new building is being constructed of skeleton steel frame with reinforced concrete fireproofing and floor slabs, maple floors and face brick exterior to match the present building. When the enlarged plant is in full operation the number of employees will be increased 150 per cent. It is expected that the building will be completed in December. About 390 tons of structural steel will be used. The enlarged plant will manufacture a full line of "Shredded Wheat" products, including some not manufactured at present.

#### Breakfast For A Penny

Scheme Instituted At Port Of Spain Is A Success

A penny breakfast scheme, inaugurated in Trinidad more than two years ago by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul for school children and aged people within the city, is progressing satisfactorily.

During the first six months of 1938, no less than 48,230 breakfasts were issued at a penny each, and plans to expand the idea are being considered by the society.

The mortality rate among manuscripts is frightfully high. It is frequently estimated that 98 to 99 per cent. of the MSS. submitted to editors and publishers never get into print.

With old caps and scrap metal and 700 hours' work, C. Gilbert and G. Horlick of Great Missenden, England, have made a bicycle of 800 parts.

#### Impossible To Evade

But Physical Fitness Great Factor In Fighting Any Disease

A recent incident in the career of the Dionne quintuplets at Callander, Ont., gives convincing proof of the impossibility of entirely evading illness, even when isolation is as perfect as it is possible to make it, when every precaution is taken to ward off attacks by germs to which the average human being is exposed.

The quintts were recently withdrawn from the usual public exhibitions because of tonsillitis. They were the victims of the kind of "sore throat" that is the plague of infant existence and also of almost every younger soldier or later.

But the quintts have set a model existence since birth. They have had the advantage of every scientific aid to health, they have led purely hygienic lives. They have been protected by every art of medical skill. But is it then, that they have defective tonsils, like any ragamuffin who has been poverty-ridden?

That is a puzzling question which suggests that it is practically impossible to guard human beings against disease germs. The case of the Dionne quintts is likely to be the outstanding experiment in the effort to ward off harmful germs that Canada may hope to witness, yet the bacteria responsible for tonsillitis has been able to break through what was regarded as an impervious defence. No one can explain how it reached these children. It must have been carried in the air.

There is this about the situation, that these children had a rapid recovery and the lesson therefrom is, that while modern science may fail to shut out the harmful germs, it can produce in human beings a condition of fitness that is likely to ensure a victory over disease when it does attack. It seems that human beings have need of good food and hygienic environment in order that their constitutions may be so fortified that they can overcome the enemy disease germs when they make their inevitable attacks.—From the Samia Canadian Observer.

#### The Indian Language

Nearly All Tribes Have Practically Abolished It For English

Apparently, even in the far north, the Indian is losing his language and adopting English, says the Sault Ste. Marie Star. There may be isolated tribes yet which are not yet infiltrated by English, but this is doubtful. The Indian and Eskimo are so dependent now on the outsider that they can hardly escape soon losing their old ways of life, and with the loss of their unwritten languages the tribes is bound to ring down on tribes that have for ages preserved a strong individuality.

#### What Hullo Means

When you shout "Hullo!" you are really saying "A loop!" the warning cry given by forest residents in the old days, and equivalent to "Wolf!" It is said that "Hullo!" still survives in Charnwood Forest, England, as a hailing term. If you repeat "A loop!" pronounced "Ah loo!" quickly you will see how "Hullo!" arose.

The highest speed anyone ever attained in an aeroplane is 423.8 miles an hour. Lieut. Francesco Regello of Italy set it.

#### For Your Preserving

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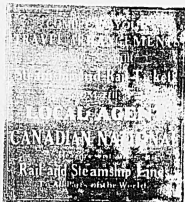
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## Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

It was mentioned in last week's column that along Parliament Hill there are two questions being asked about the subjects of the Rowell Commission on the Dominion-Provincial Relations. What are the constitutional trends in Canada today which are likely to guide or confront that body in the course of its very vital work? What is behind the headlines of the investigation and the presentations? These two questions are important, essential and of vital importance to every man and woman in this country who is interested in the social progress and economic life of the inhabitants of the various sections of Canada because disunity and discontentment have been characteristic of qualifications of the trends of our time, with the admission of leading Canadians that present conditions cannot be tolerated much longer without risking the possible destruction of the whole basis of Confederation.

What are the constitutional trends in Canada today? In order to answer the question properly, it must be stated that the history of this question explains the actions of the various governments. When the United Canada was made in 1864 during the historic Quebec Conference the Fathers of Confederation had drafted a resolution upon which was based the British North America Act of some years later and in that resolution, which was passed by unanimous vote of the delegates from the various provinces, it was stated that Canada was to be a Federal Union, not a loose Legislative Union, that the general government of Canada was to have complete charge of matters of common interest to the whole country, with the provincial or local governments handling only local affairs, and that the constitution of Canada was to follow the model of the British Government of that time. In 1871 Confederation came into existence on the basis of this constitution where it was definitely provided that the Dominion Government was to possess all powers which were not specifically granted to any other authority. The Fathers of Confederation deliberately strengthened the Dominion Government.

With the progress of time, history discloses that the Dominion Government did not strengthen itself, but it has steadily been weakened. Then again, provincial governments were given powers which they were unable to carry out because it involved social legislation of an expensive kind which these authorities could not finance. The Dominion Government became more and more a tax gathering agency and this situation, whereby one agency collects and the other spends, could not be tolerated any longer without resulting in serious friction. Furthermore, the present working of the Canadian constitution encourage the exercise of much unlimited powers by politicians through the medium of orders-in-council.

All in all, the constitution of Canada has been modified by about 140 judgments of the Privy Council and it is these decisions which have really brought about this impossible situation in Canada. And this is now a serious need of a change in the whole constitution. Privy Council decisions have given to the provinces powers of regulation over inter-provincial marketing, trade, production of commodities, prices, wages, and hours of labour, the weekly day of rest, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, industrial disputes, security rates, the right to create companies, even the business outside of the province. And this, based on orders-in-council, and there are laws now being made.

Along a number of certain elements of poverty which overrid the Dominion. It has brought about numerous problems and raised the question: How can a province deal with unemployment when it cannot promote the Canadian relief or protect the trade and business in Canada? How can a province meet a national obligation which involves costly responsibilities and the revenues are collected by the Dominion? These are not two of the many questions which cannot be answered at the present time and which create much of the friction and hindrance to the progress of the Dominion.

It is not only a matter of the present but also the history of Canada. The Rowell Commission has been empowered to look into the causes of these conditions, though it must be emphasized that a royal commission can only recommend and not act or legislate.

When the work of the Rowell Commission is finished, it is quite likely that a national constitutional conference will be attempted and at this time the gathering to amend the B. N. A. Act, North America Act, a new confederation will be born with all the modern improvements that will permit a better life for the Canadians. In the collection of the national revenues, a reduction of wastage in government expenses, an opportunity to strengthen a central government of the fact, an arrangement whereby the Dominion Government would not act as a tax gathering agency, but a new government whereby rights and duties of a government would balance

with a greater degree of justice and fairness than is witnessed today in the ordinary functions of governmental services because it is a bad example for one agency to collect a fund and the other spend it. The history of the British Parliamentary System is filled with a great many examples to justify this fundamental truth.

Mr. C. E. Neff of Drumheller is a Chinook visitor this week

The National Elevator Company have torn down their Grain Elevator at Cereal

Mr. Rasmuson of the Clemens district rented Mr. C. E. Neff's house, and has moved his three daughters to town where they will attend school.

Tilley (Special) — The local school opened on Thursday with H. Larsen, principal, and Miss K. M. Kane as primary teacher.

The School Board is contemplating a third intermediate room to be opened sometime during the year if suitable accommodation can be found.

The weather in the Chinook district has been ideal for the past ten days for the harvest work, and the farmers are rushing their wheat cutting.

There has been very little wheat taken to the Elevators yet but what has, is of a good sample and grades No. 1.

The Misses Margarette and Doris Little came to town this week, and will attend school here.

## Reduced Fares &amp; Labor Day

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Good Going SEPT. 2nd until 2 p.m. SEPT. 5th  
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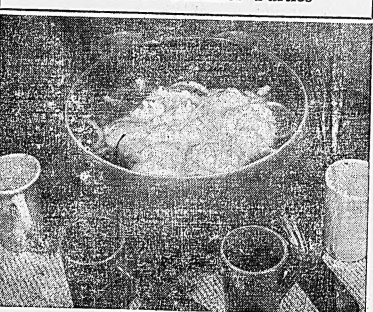
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## Punch For Summer Parties



By BETTY BARCLAY

The summer beverage parade starts with the Fourth of July. A punch bowl suggests fun and hospitality. Knowing this the hostess will welcome the delicious Sunkist is suitable for holiday entertainment on July Fourth as well as on many other warm days not nationally celebrated. The tea infusion gives a subtle flavor which guests will relish. The oranges and lemons provide the valuable and necessary fresh fruit juices.

Fortunately California produces a beautiful supply of juicy Valencia oranges, therefore punch parties for patios and picnics are in order.

## Picnic Menu

Chicken Noodle Casserole  
Olives  
Celery  
Radishes  
Tomato and Cucumber Salad  
Lettuce Sandwiches  
Cherry Pie  
Sunkist Iceberg Punch

Sunkist Iceberg Punch  
2 cups boiling water  
8 teaspoons jammin tea  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
5 cups orange juice  
2 cup lemon juice  
2 quarts ice water, gingerale or charged water

1 quart Lemon Sherbet  
Orange slices and cherries or berries for garnish

Pour boiling water over tea. Steep 5 minutes. Strain and add sugar to warm liquid. Stir to dissolve sugar and cool. Add chilled fruit juices. Put in punch bowl. Just before serving, add ice water or carbonated beverage. Garnish with orange slices and fresh cherries or berries. Float sherbet on top.

This recipe makes 1 gallon and fills an ordinary punch bowl. Provides 32 small punch glasses. To serve a larger number, have sugar, tea and fruit juices mixed in the correct amount to refill punch bowl as needed. May omit sherbet.

Lemon Sherbet  
2 cups sugar  
1 cup water  
2 stiffly beaten egg whites  
1 cup lemon juice  
1 cup water  
Boil sugar and water together for 5 minutes. Fold sharp into egg whites. Add lemon juice and water, beating in well. Freeze in crank freezer or in mechanical refrigerator. If in mechanical refrigerator, set cold control at fast freezing. Stir once after the sherbet has stiffened. Return to freezing compartment and finish freezing.

## TALENTED SCHOOL PUPIL WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Barbara Shier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shier of Chinook, was successful in being the one girl who was the winner of the Scholarship Short Course at Olds. The selection of the

at one of the four Agricultural Schools.

The candidates were selected on the basis of general proficiency while in attendance at the above short course at Olds.

These scholarships will include payment of one railway fare to the Agricultural School, and return, from points within the province, also payment for board and lodging during the school term, and a maximum of \$10.00 for text books.

Barbara Shier was also the one girl awarded the Agricultural Schools Scholarship at

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PRICE

To the wheat producer the price of his product is a matter of first importance.

That is why the Alberta Wheat Pool fights so strenuously for price protection. Single-handed amid the trade, it has striven to place the wheat price question in its proper light before all Canada.

In such a campaign it needs support and encouragement from the farm population.

This can best be done by delivering grain to

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